

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
WESTERN DIVISION**

WILLIAM MOORE, <i>et al.</i> ,	:	Case No. 1:18-cv-531
	:	
Plaintiffs,	:	Judge Timothy S. Black
	:	
vs.	:	
	:	
ABUBAKAR ATIQ DURRANI, <i>et al.</i> ,	:	
	:	
Defendants.	:	

ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO STRIKE (Doc. 21)

This civil case is before the Court on Defendants' motion (Doc. 21) to strike the affidavit of Eric Deters (Doc. 20-1) and the parties' responsive memoranda. (Docs. 23 and 25).

I. BACKGROUND

Plaintiff William Moore is one of the many former surgical patients of Defendant Durrani seeking relief from allegedly unnecessary and fraudulent surgery.¹ Durrani performed spinal surgery on Moore in May 2011. (Doc. 1 at ¶4). Plaintiff alleges Durrani lied about the necessity of the surgery and injected him with an off-label morphogenetic bone protein ("BMP-2") during his surgery. (*Id.* at ¶¶5, 16). According to Plaintiff, the BMP-2 caused an increased risk of cancer. (*Id.* at ¶6). Following criminal charges, in November 2013, Durrani fled Ohio for Pakistan, where he remains to this day. *See*

¹ Tina Moore is also listed as a Plaintiff. The complaint does not indicate that she had surgery with Mr. Durrani, so, for purposes of this motion only, the Court will refer to a singular "Plaintiff." (*See* Doc. 1).

United States v. Abubakar Atiq Durrani, Case No. 1:13-cr-84.

Plaintiff alleges claims against Durrani for negligence, battery, lack of informed consent, intentional infliction of emotional distress, fraud, and spoliation of evidence. (See Doc. 1). Plaintiff initially named Durrani and three of Durrani's medical practices—the Center for Advanced Spine Technology (“CAST”), West Chester Hospital, LLC; and UC Health—as Defendants. (*Id.*). Upon joint motion of the parties, the Court dismissed all claims against UC Health and West Chester Hospital. (See Doc. 10). The claims against CAST and Durrani are still pending.

Meanwhile, in many pending companion cases based on surgeries to other plaintiffs, this Court and others have found that Durrani's flight, pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code § 2305.15(A), tolled the statute of repose as against Durrani but not his medical practices. See *Mahlenkamp v. Durrani*, No. 1:18-CV-817, 2021 WL 2012939, at *3 (S.D. Ohio May 19, 2021) (Black, J.); *Powers v. Durrani*, No. 1:18-CV-788, 2020 WL 5526401, at *2 (S.D. Ohio Sept. 15, 2020) (McFarland, J.); *Landrum v. Durrani*, No. 1:18-CV-807, 2020 WL 3512808, at *4 (S.D. Ohio Mar. 25, 2020) (Dlott, J.). Thus, plaintiffs who had their surgeries within four years of Durrani's flight could maintain claims against Durrani. See, e.g., *Mahlenkamp*, No. 1:18-CV-817, 2021 WL 2012939, at *3.

In this case, Plaintiff has now filed an affidavit purporting to establish a basis for tolling the statute of repose *prior to* Durrani's November 2013 flight. (Doc. 20). Defendants have filed a motion to strike. (Doc. 21). The affiant in question is Eric

Deters. Deters has allegedly examined, as recounted in the affidavit, Dr. Durrani's travel calendar, which was produced by Defendants in discovery. (Doc. 20-1).

II. LAW AND ANALYSIS

Another court in this district has examined a similar affidavit in a Durrani case and concluded it ought to be struck. *See Landrum v. Durrani*, No. 1:18-CV-807, 2021 WL 3666286, at *1 (S.D. Ohio July 2, 2021) (Dlott, J.). This Court follows Judge Dlott's persuasive reasoning. *Id.* at *4-5. Specifically, the Court finds the affidavit is irrelevant and, even if it were relevant, inadmissible for other reasons.

Under Federal Rule of Evidence 401, evidence is relevant if "(a) it has any tendency to make a fact more or less probable than it would be without the evidence; and (b) the fact is of consequence in determining the action." Here, Deters' affidavit fails to allege a fact of consequence. According to Plaintiff's allegations, Durrani performed the relevant surgery in May 2011. Durrani fled in November 2013. In support of the affidavit, Plaintiff suggests the statute of repose ought to be tolled—in other words, the clock stopped—*before* November 2013 because Durrani had allegedly left Ohio periodically, starting no later than 2005. (Docs. 20-1). However, Plaintiff is within the four-year period whether the statute of repose clock is stopped in November 2013 or earlier. In this case, an earlier-in-time pause on the running of the statute of repose serves no purpose. Accordingly, the facts sworn to in the affidavit are of no consequence to this case.

Even if relevant, Deters' affidavit would still be inadmissible because it lacks a proper evidentiary foundation. Affiant Deters alleges no personal knowledge of

Durrani's travel. Fed. R. Evid. 602. Instead, Deters simply passes on information learned during discovery. (Doc. 20-1). Without personal knowledge, Deters could only testify as an expert, under Federal Rule of Evidence 703, or based on another exception to Rule 602's general requirement of personal knowledge.² Deters is clearly not an expert nor is he presenting testimony. Nor has he asserted another justification to testify without personal knowledge. Thus, the affidavit is inadmissible.

Because the affidavit lacks relevance and lacks a basis in personal knowledge, the Court will strike it.

III. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Defendants' motion to strike is **GRANTED**. (Doc. 21). Accordingly, Plaintiff's Notice of Affidavit and Affidavit are **STRICKEN** (Docs. 20, 20-1), and the Clerk shall so act.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Date: 3/30/2022

s/Timothy S. Black
Timothy S. Black
United States District Judge

² In *Landrum v. Durrani*, the Court analyzed whether the affidavit could have been considered under Federal Rule of Evidence 1006. No. 1:18-CV-807, 2021 WL 3666286, at *4 (S.D. Ohio July 2, 2021). Rule 1006 allows a witness to summarize records so voluminous they cannot be conveniently examined. But five criteria serve as pre-requisites to testimony delivered under Rule 1006. *See* Fed. R. Evid. 1006. The Court found Deters had not established any of the five criteria. *Id.* at *5.